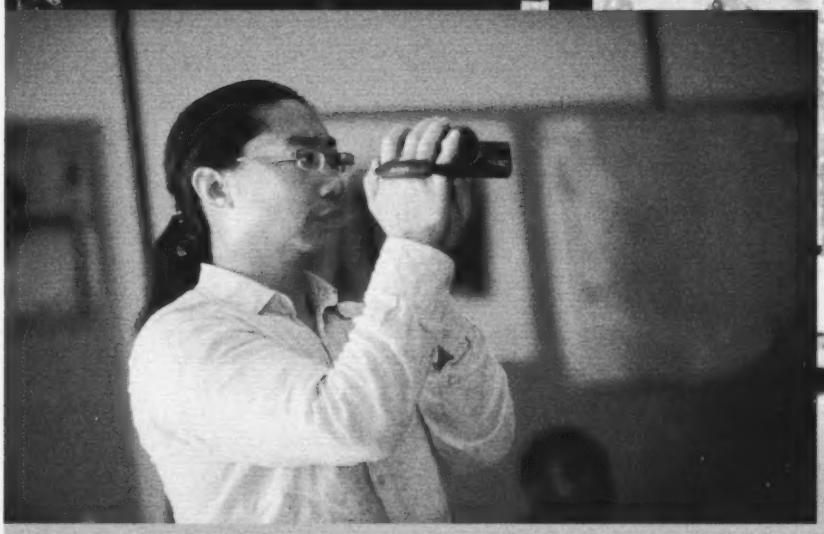
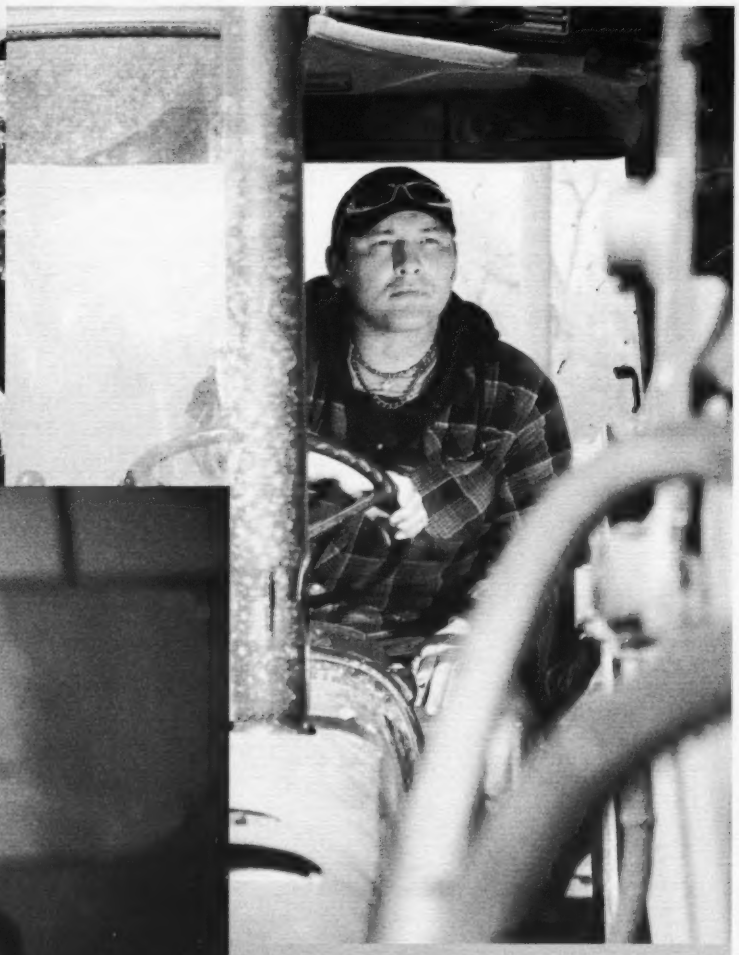




ALBERTA LABOUR FORCE PROFILES

Indigenous People 2015

Alberta Government

Highlights

Working Age Population of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- In Alberta, 58.0 % of the working age population (WAP) of Indigenous people living off-reserve were between 25 and 54 years old.
- The Edmonton economic region had the highest percentage of Indigenous people living off-reserve at 40.5%, followed by Calgary region at 18.2%, and the Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River region at 16.3%.

Participation Rate of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- The 70.7% participation rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve was 2.3 percentage points lower than the provincial rate of 73.0% in 2015.
- The participation rate of Indigenous women was 65.6% which was 0.9 percentage points lower than the provincial participation rate for women at 66.5%.

Unemployment Rate of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- The unemployment rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve was 11.7% in 2015. This was higher than the provincial rate by 5.6 percentage points.
- The unemployment rate for First Nations in Alberta was higher at 14.7% compared to 10.1% for Métis.

Employment Rate of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- The 62.4% employment rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve was lower than the provincial rate of 68.5% by 6.1 percentage points.
- Among off-reserve Indigenous groups, Métis people had the highest employment rate at 63.7% compared to that of First Nations people at 59.8%.

Employment by Industry of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- The Services-Producing Sector employed 67.1% of Indigenous people living off-reserve.
- Over a third of employed Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta worked in three industries: Construction, 16.6%; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas, 10.0%; and Retail Trade, 10.0%.

Employment by Occupation of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- Over two thirds of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three occupational groups in 2015: Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations, 25.4%; Sales and service, 23.8%; and Business, finance and administrative, 18.3%.
- The proportion of Indigenous people employed in the Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations was 5.9 percentage points higher than the Alberta average of 19.5%.

Educational Attainment of Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) in Alberta

- In 2015, 49.3% of Alberta Indigenous labour force living off-reserve had post-secondary certificates or diplomas, or university degrees.
- The proportion of Indigenous labour force living off-reserve in Alberta whose highest level of educational attainment was less than high school was 18.0% in 2015.

Working Age Population of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

In 2015, the working age population of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta was 151,300 which was 5,400 more than in 2014. The proportion of Indigenous people between the ages of 15 and 24 years was 22.5%; while 58.0% were between 25 and 54 years (Figure 1). The corresponding proportions for all Albertans were 16.0% and 56.0%, respectively.

Figure 1

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Age Group, Alberta, 2015

	All Indigenous People		First Nation		Métis	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Working Age Population (15+ years)	151,300	100.0%	58,100	100.0%	90,700	100.0%
15 - 24 years	34,000	22.5%	13,500	23.2%	19,900	21.9%
25 -54 years	87,800	58.0%	36,700	63.2%	49,900	55.0%
55 + years	29,500	19.5%	7,900	13.6%	20,800	22.9%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

The Edmonton economic region[1] in 2015 had the highest off-reserve Indigenous population at 40.5%, followed by Calgary at 18.2% (Figure 2). The Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River economic region has the third largest off-reserve indigenous population in Alberta. In total, these three regions accounted for 75% of all Indigenous People off-reserve in Alberta.

The Red Deer economic region had the lowest Indigenous working age population at only 4.6% in 2015.

Figure 2

Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Economic Region, Alberta, 2015

	All Indigenous People		First Nation		Métis	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	9,900	6.5%	4,400	7.6%	5,500	6.1%
Camrose - Drumheller	7,100	4.7%	1,900	3.3%	5,100	5.6%
Calgary	27,500	18.2%	12,300	21.2%	14,200	15.7%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	24,600	16.3%	9,500	16.4%	14,600	16.1%
Red Deer	7,000	4.6%	2,700	4.6%	4,200	4.6%
Edmonton	61,300	40.5%	23,200	39.9%	37,700	41.6%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	13,900	9.2%	4,200	7.2%	9,300	10.3%
Total	151,300	100.0%	58,100	100.0%	90,700	100.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey.

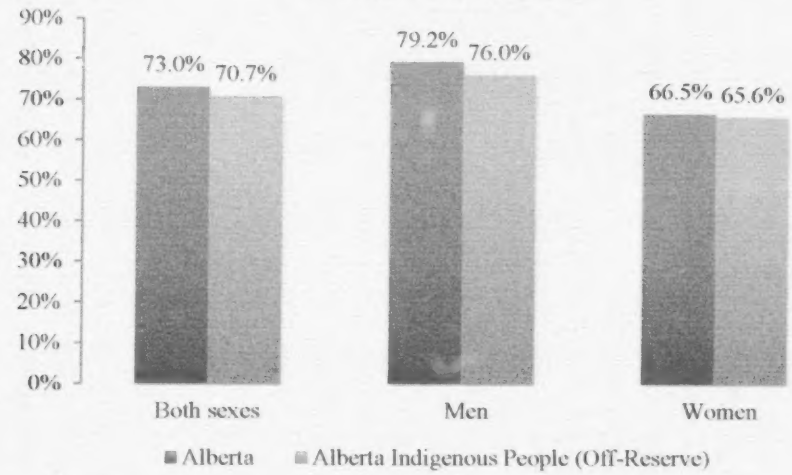
[1] *An economic region is defined by Statistics Canada as a geographical unit composed of several census divisions within a province.*

Participation Rate of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

In 2015, the participation rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve was 70.7% (Figure 3). This is 2.3 percentage points lower than the provincial average and 1.5 percentage points lower than in 2014.

Male participation rate for the Indigenous working age population is higher at 76.0% compared to that of Indigenous women at 65.6%. Both rates are lower compared to the corresponding provincial averages of 79.2% for men and 66.5% for women.

Figure 3 **Participation Rate, 2015**



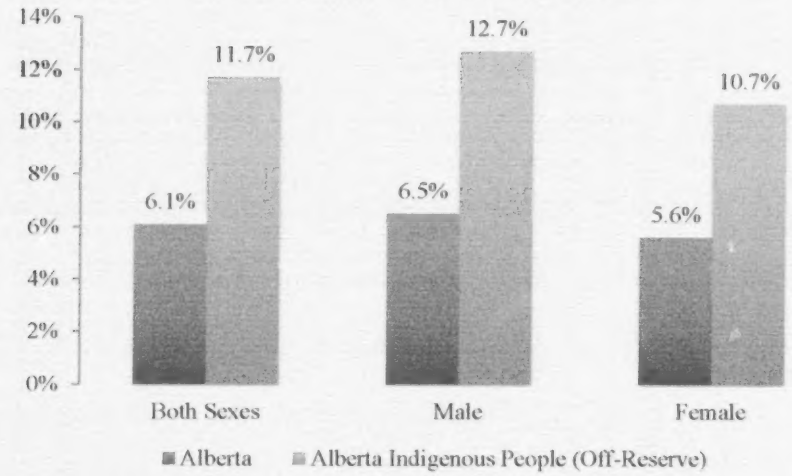
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Unemployment Rate of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

In 2015, the unemployment rate for indigenous people living off-reserve was 11.7% (Figure 4), 3.6 percentage higher than the 2014 rate of 8.1%. This rate was 5.6 percentage points higher than the provincial unemployment rate of 6.1% and is wider than the 3.4 percentage point gap in 2014.

Indigenous men and women had higher unemployment rates than their provincial counterparts. Indigenous male unemployment rate was 12.7 % compared to the male provincial rate of 6.5% or a 6.2 percentage point difference. Meanwhile, Indigenous women had an unemployment rate of 10.7% compared to 5.6% for Alberta women or a 5.1 percentage point difference.

Figure 4 **Unemployment Rate by Gender, 2015**



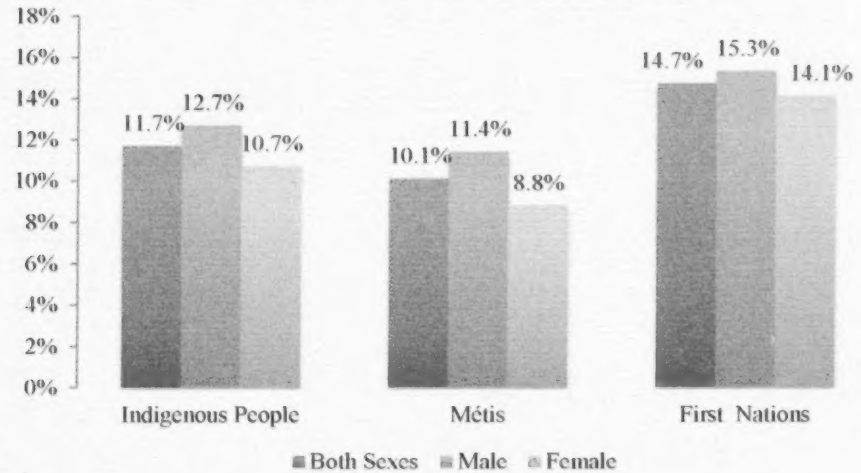
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Unemployment Rate of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

Among Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta, First Nations had the highest unemployment rate in 2015 at 14.7%, which was 4.6 percentage points higher than the rate for Métis (Figure 5). Similarly, male and female unemployment rates among First Nations were highest among Indigenous peoples at 15.3% and 14.1%, respectively.

Métis had a lower unemployment rate at 10.1% compared to First Nations' at 14.7%.
The unemployment rate for Métis male and females was lower by 3.9 percentage points and 5.3 percentage points, compared to their First Nations counterparts.

Figure 5 Unemployment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2015



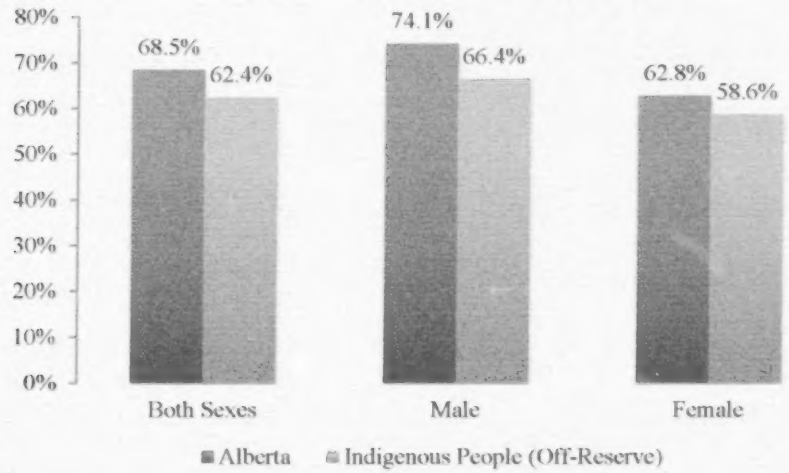
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment Rate of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

The provincial employment rate for those 15 years and over, at 68.5% in 2015, was 6.1 percentage points higher than the rate for Indigenous people living off-reserve in the same age group, at 62.4% (Figure 6).

The 74.1% employment rate for all men was 7.7 percentage points higher than the employment rate for Indigenous men at 66.4%. The employment rates for all women and Indigenous women living off-reserve was 62.8% and 58.6% respectively.

Figure 6 **Employment Rate by Gender, 2015**



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

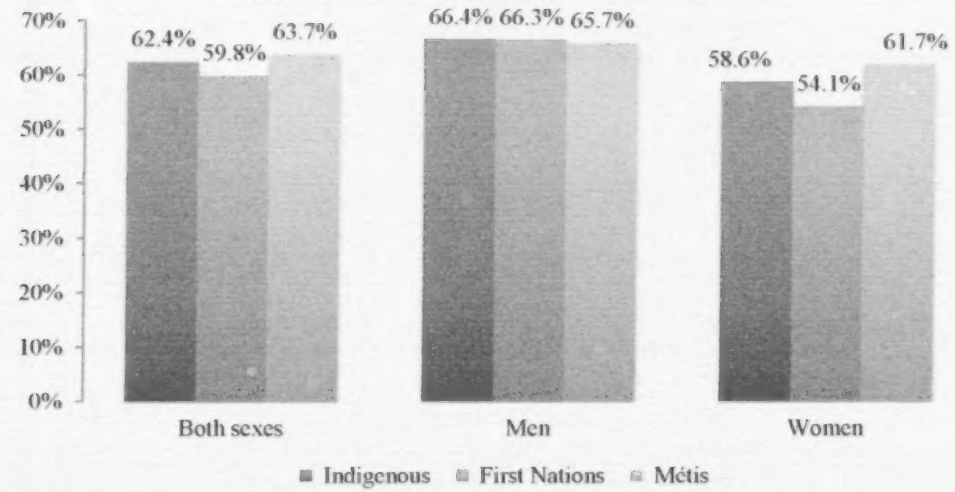
Employment Rate for the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

The average employment rate for Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve was 62.4% in 2015. Métis people had a higher employment rate, at 63.7%, compared to First Nations, at 59.8% (Figure 7).

Indigenous men had a higher employment rate, at 66.4% than their female counterparts, at 58.6% in 2015.

Among Indigenous men, First Nations had a higher employment rate, at 66.3% compared to Métis men, at 65.7%. For women, Métis had higher employment rate at 61.7% compared to First Nations women at 54.1%.

Figure 7 **Employment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2015**



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment by Industry of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

In 2015, 67.1% of Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve were employed in the Services-Producing Sector, and 32.9% were employed in the Goods-Producing Sector (Figure 8).

Over a third of employed Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta worked in three industries: Construction, 16.6%; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas, 10.0% and; Retail Trade, 10.0%.

Figure 8

Employment of Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Industry, 2015

Industry	Employment	% of Total
Goods-Producing Sector	**31,100**	**32.9%**
Agriculture	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	9,400	10.0%
Utilities	**	**
Construction	15,700	16.6%
Manufacturing	4,600	4.9%
Services-Producing Sector	**63,300**	**67.1%**
Educational Services	5,100	5.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,500	9.0%
Public Administration	4,600	4.9%
Wholesale Trade	3,000	3.2%
Retail Trade	9,400	10.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,600	4.9%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,200	4.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,700	3.9%
Management of Companies and Administrative and Other Support Service	5,100	5.4%
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,300	3.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	6,900	7.3%
Other Services	4,900	5.2%
Total employed	**94,400**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey
*** Insufficient data*

Employment by Occupation of Alberta's Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

In 2015, 67.6% of Indigenous people living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three occupational groups: Trades, transport and equipment operators and related, 25.4%; Sales and service, 23.8%; and Business, finance and administrative, 18.3%. At the provincial level, 58.7% of Albertans worked in these three occupational groups combined (Figure 9).

The largest difference in employment by occupational group is in the Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations where the provincial average is 5.9 percentage points below that of Indigenous people (off-reserve).

Figure 9

Employment of Albertans and Indigenous People (Off-Reserve) by Occupation, 2015

	Albertans		Indigenous Albertans	
Occupation	**Employment**	**% of Total**	**Employment**	**% of Total**
Management	185,300	8.1%	5,600	5.9%
Business, finance and administrative	379,600	16.5%	17,300	18.3%
Natural and applied sciences and related	190,700	8.3%	4,300	4.6%
Health	159,800	7.0%	4,000	4.2%
Social science, education, government service and religion	172,300	7.5%	6,800	7.2%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	51,000	2.2%	**	**
Sales and service	522,000	22.7%	22,500	23.8%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	447,400	19.5%	24,000	25.4%
Unique to primary industry	124,500	5.4%	5,900	6.3%
Unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	66,100	2.9%	2,400	2.5%
All occupations	**2,298,500**	**100.0%**	**94,400**	**100.0%**

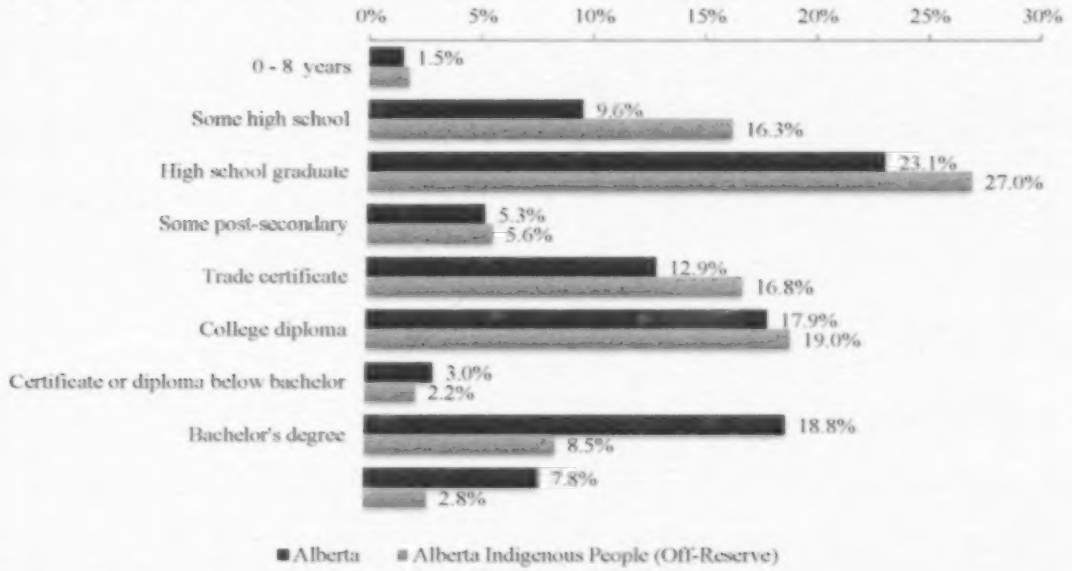
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey
** *Insufficient data*

Educational Attainment of the Alberta Indigenous People (Off-Reserve)

In 2015, 49.3% of the Indigenous labour force living off-reserve in Alberta completed a post-secondary education; 38.0% attained post-secondary certificates or diplomas; and another 11.3% had university degrees (Figure 10).

The percentage of Alberta Indigenous people living off-reserve in the labour force who had less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment was 18.0%. The provincial proportion was 11.1%.

Figure 10
Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve), 2015



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Appendix

All definitions come from the Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-G.

Aboriginal identity: Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, for example, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. This is based on the individual's own perception of his/her Aboriginal identity, similar to the concept used with the Census. "Aboriginal identity" is not to be confused with "Aboriginal ancestry", another concept measured by the Census, but not with the LFS.

Employment Rate: The number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of working age population (WAP).

Industry: The general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the respondent works (main job only).

Occupation: The kind of work persons 15+ years were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relates to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the WAP. This measure represents the proportion of the WAP that is either employed or actively seeking employment.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Working Age Population: Includes those persons 15+ years except persons living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

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